A

PROPOSAL

FOR THE

Speedy Enriching

Both of the

KING

And

PEOPLE.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1662.

A PROPOSAL

FOR THE

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LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1681.

To my ever honoured Friend Sir EDWARD FORD, Knight.

SIR,

THe various fortune generally befalling Papers that have taken leave of their Authors, hath brought one of yours into my hands, (which I found to be a designe might (if once known) happily prove of singular benefit and advantage to our King and all his People, by proposing one self same way, and that easie, and certain for the generall happiness of both: though our modern Politicians (who have not yet the milk of their beloved Nurce Rebellion squeesed out of their Noses) with unparalleld arrogance

endeavour to make the world believe the welfare of our King and his Subjects altogether incompatible) I could no more avoyd publishing this excellent Subject, than I now know how to excuse my self for doing it: but like a Girle that marries without her Friends consent (which she was sure never to obtain) I thought 'twas less sinne to do it without your knowledge, than against your will, and so more pardonable in

Sir

Your most faithfull

humble Servant

F. Burghill.

A PRO-

A PROPOSAL for the ſpeedy enriching both of the KING and PEOPLE.

NEceſsity, we truly ſay, is the Mother of Invention, and if ſo, all thriving waies are more likely to be found in Petty States, than in great Monarchies; eſpecially where the Subjects hearts are poiſoned with, that ground-work of Rebellion, an endeavour to keep their King poor, that his neceſsities may compel him to ſell his juſt Prerogatives for their inconſiderable money; his Birth-right for their Meſs of Pottage.

If we look into the ſeveral good Husbandries of Free States, we find their deſigne, to get themſelves credit, one of the firſt and moſt thriving. To compaſs this credit they prudently obſerving that all coyn is (really) but ſuch tokens of account between men, as are certain to yeild ſo much as they are received for; and that other like tokens of account, as Letters of Credit, Bills, Bonds, &c. are, for their greater conveniencies, accepted, nay, often preferred before money, though their ſecurity is far from being infallible: upon theſe obſervations

vations they may [illegible] themselves a Bank of money, [illegible] credit, and no more (for no considerate man can believe that they have so much money, as they give out Bills for, what then do they get? but lose their charge of guarding their Banks, and keeping accounts) And with this (truly deceitfull) credit they drive on all profitable Trades and Designes, and so grow really rich.

By these then (though their Bill-credit be visibly capable of deceiving their Creditors, and no way able to give such satisfaction that a Land Bank may) we may learn, That

1. It is practicable; for all free States have it.

2. It is profitable; or else they would not all continue it.

3. It is compassable, for they have brought their people to it on slender and unknown security.

4. It is not grievous to the Subjects, for they never complain or grumble at it.

5. It lessens not, but encreaseth coin; for what Monarch lends such sums, as little Genoa to the King of *Spain*, that great Master and Merchant of Gold and Silver?

Having then before us such Clear, *Profitable*, and Long practised Presidents, why may not we also erect the like office (and as much more satisfying as land security is to an uncertain money Bank)

Bank) and this office either, to bee the same, or like our Statute office, (which yet never deceived) where all who have lands of clear title, may by engaging them there have 5 l. Bills of Credit made transferable and currant to half the value of the Land; for such a Land Bank cannot fail, or deceive the receivor of such Bills: and the Debtor on these Bills, or the Office, may easily make good any of them, being in effect but changing the 5 l. Bills into shillings, the Bill being still currant. And to encourage both borrower and lender, every Bill shall shew the person and land engaged, and shall be eminently free from counterfeiting, loss by theeves, or any other casualty, or accident.

The borrower shall pay but 4 or 5 *l. per annum* use for this Bill, or more properly Land-money, (for we doe not call our Statutes Mortgages, &c. paper or parchment money, but we reckon, (and truly) that thereby we have in our pockets, or boxes, so much land.)

And yet the lender shall have 6 *l. per cent.* use for any money or Bills he will lodge here, which may be done, because there will be twenty borrowers for one lender.

The Orphan also hath here a sure place for his Portion, so that his Guardian cannot (as now usually) cheat him, by accounting unto him little or no use, pretending that his money lay dead

for

for want of good ſecurity: And all others (whoſe only revenue is their money) are hereby free from ruine by broken Debtors, or deceitfull Factors: And as by this all landed men may eaſily have money to compleat all provident good improvements, and trade; ſo will any ingenious perſon, though he hath no land to morgage, becauſe there will be 20 Maſters of money for one now. By this alſo (beſides many innumerable improvements by it, and ſo encreaſe of all vendibles which bring us Bullion) we may goe through with the Herring, and other fiſhing Trades, ſufficient (almoſt alone) to enrich the Kingdome: for if we had but two millions Credit (only for a few years) we might bring our fiſhing to ſuch a Revenue, that of it ſelf would be ſufficient to pay our firſt charge, and for ever employ our poor, breed up Mariners, make us rich, and much more powerfull both by ſea and land: And all this without altering, ſtraining, or thwarting any Law or Cuſtome now in force amongſt us, or raiſing any new Tax from the Subjects; which really is the only cauſe of the Vulgars diſcontent, and the principall ingredient our Kings old (and never to be reconciled) enemies have ever uſed to poyſon the poor deceived people, and make them ſwell into Rebellion.

FINIS.